WEST POINT.

the Blue of the Officer for the Gray of the Cadet.

EXERCISES OF THE GRADUATING

Advice and Congratulations with the Diplomas.

ADDRESSES OF DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS.

The Largest List of Graduates in the History of the Academy.

NEW UNIFORMS AT THE EVENING HOP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

West Point, June 14, 1877.
The class of '77 at the Military Academy has gradums have been doffed for the garb of the civilian nd to-morrow there will be found lew members West Point. Diplomas were given to each of the seventy-six members of the class, not one being found," as the cadets say. The class was in many spects one of the most remarkable ever graduated. larger in numbers than any ever before known in the history of the institution. It contained in its ranks the first colored cadet ever graduated and in neral ability it was far above the average.

HEAD OF THE CLASS. Mr. William M. Black, of Lancaster, Pa., who graduated first, had won his way to the head of the fourth class after entering the institution, and thereafter through which he passed—never baving been displaced. Benjamin I. Butler, son of Benjamin F. Butler, ated No. 54; John Brelow, Jr., son of the Secre inry of State of New York, came out No. 46, and Henry O. Flipper, the colored cadet, graduated No. 50. THE COLORED GRADUATE.

As the colored youth stepped forward and received his diploma with a dignified bow, General Sherman clapped his hands approvingly and his example was at once followed by nearly all the visitors and officers present, until there was an almost universal round of applause. Flipper, it is needless to say, was not seen to blush, but he acknowledged the compliment by inclining his head. He was the only cadet

AWARDING THE DIPLOMAS. At an early hour all were aster about the Point, and at eleven o'clock a very large assemblinge had gathered on the grove in front of the Academic Building, where gathered in ranks under the shady trees. Major Gen eral Schofield, Superintendent of the Academy, preided at a table upon which the parchments were

sided at a table upon which the parchments were besped. The band connected with the post played ("Benny Havens, On!" as the boys took their places. PROFESSOK THOMPSON'S SPEECH.

PROFESSOK THOMPSON'S SPEECH.

YOUNG GENTLENIS.—The couriesy of your admirable Superintendent forbids a possible breath in an ancient custom and lays upon me as the representative of the Board of Visitors the pleasant duty tendering to you their congratulations on the close of your academic course. The people of this country have a heaven the prosperity of this institution. The second of the prosperity of this institution and the prilars of our State assuredly rest. participants, to bystanders, the action is as interesting and as extended the seventy-for such occasion is diothed with the by of perpet-

Every such occasion is clothed with the 'sy of perpetual youth.

The secret of your future success lies in the impossibility of your entering into the experience of your predecessors. Every man's life begins with the rising sun. The world would soon become a frozen waste but for the inextinguishable ardor of youth, which believes success still to be possible when every attempt has failed. That oourage which avoids rashness by the restraints of knowledge and dinnonor by the fear of God is the best hope of the world. Hissery is not life but its reflections. The great armies of modern times which have won important victories have been composed of young men who have turned into historic acts the strategy of old commanders.

To bystandors for the same and other reasons the occasion is a profoundly interesting one. For educated men who are true to bonor and rightcousnes the world anxiously waits. An educated man who is false the world has good reason to dread.

The best thing that can be said of this academy, with its long roll of heroes in war and in peace, is that every wear increases the conviction among the neonle of

The best thing that can be said of this academy, with its long roll of heroes in war and in peace, is that every year increases the conviction among the people of this country that its graduates are men who will maintain at all hazards the simple virtues of a rebust manhood, like Chaucer's knight, modest, lordly and serviceable.

I welcome you, therefore, to the hardship and perils of a soldier's life in a time of peace. The noise and the necessities of war drive men in upon themselves and keep their faculties awake and slert; but the seductive influence of a time of peace, when a soldier must spend his time in preparation for the active duties of his profession rather than in their practice—this is indeed a peril to which the horrors of warfare are subordinate. It is so much easier for men to light other men than themselves, so much easier themselves. But as we have instended to your examination we hope for everything lovely, honorable and of good report from you.

report from you.

You who have chosen the sword may at some time in your life be helped by recalling the leason which is covered in an old legend of English history—it is the bld lesson of the advantage of knowledge over its more

how y counterfoits.

A man losing his way on the hillside strayed into a chamber full of enchanted knights, each lying motion-less, in complete armor, with his horse standing motionless beside him. On a rock, at the entrance, lay a sword and a horn, and the intruder was told that he must choose between these if he would lead the army of knights. He onese the horn and biew a loud blast, whereupon the knights and their horses vanished in a whirlwind and their visitor was blown back into common life, these words sounding after him on the wind:

Cursed be the coward that ever he was born. Who did not draw the sword below he blow the h

blown back into common life, these words sounding after him on the wind:

Carsed be the coward that ever he was born
Who did not draw the sword before he blew the born.

Young gentlemen, the Board of Visitors can have no better with lor our common country than that your future will fulls the promise of the present.

The Professor's remarks were received with loud applause, and General Hancock; commanding the Department of the East, was introduced.

ENERAL HANCOCK'S REMARKS.

After referring to the time of his own graduation and mentioning the lact that there was but one commande of his class now in active service, he proceeded to give to the young soldiers some good practical advice out of the storehouse of his own experience. He admonished them to persevere in their studies and declared the roll of honor in the future of the class would never againstand as it did then. It would be a struggle for life to determine who among them would keep their standing in the contest for future honors.

"I would say to you," he remarked, "lead active, temperate, studious lives, developing your physical qualities as well as mental. Regard the education acquired here as but rudimentary; pursue your studies in the line of your profession, and act well in such other branches of science or language as may best accord with your inclinations. It will make you greater in your projession and enable you to be independent of it. The latter is but prudent in these practical days. (Audible smiles, Study to lead honorable, queful and respected lives, and year if no opportunity presents for martial glory you will not fail to find your roward. Avoid the rocks of dissipation, of gambling, of debt; lead those manly lives which will always find you in health in mind and body, free from entanglements of whatever kind, and you may be assured you will indo opportunities for great services, when otherwise you would have been overlooked or passed by. Such men are known and appreciated in every army and out of it."

In conclusion the General advised

number of young mon in the science of arms, so that they may be ready when the time of danger comes. You will go forth from this occasion with your commissions as second hectensoris in the army; but I see, and I know that the country sees, that it war should come and large armies should be organized and marshalled we have here seventy-six young gentlemen, any one of whom can command not only a company but a brigade, and I think I may say a division or an army corps. The experience of the past teaches that I do not exaggerate when I say this. At all eyonts, such is the theory upon which our government proceeds; and it is expected that every young gentleman who is educated in this institution, whether he remains in the ranks of the army or not, wherever he may be found, when called upon, shall come and draw his sword in defence of his country and her flag.

draw his sword in defence of his country and her flag.

It is a happy coincidence we have that 100 years ago to-day—on the 14th of June, 1777—the Congress of the United States passed the act which fixed our national emblem as the Stars and Stripes. It is a happy coincidence that you graduate upon the anniversary of the passags of that act. I do not know that it would add anything to your love of the flag and of your country. I doubt whether anything would add to that, but yet I refer to this coincidence with great pleasure.

that, but yet 1 refer to this coincidence with great pleasure.

Gentlemen of the graduating class, I am not qualified to speak to you upon your duty as soldiers, but I think there is one thing which may be said to every graduating class, whether it be in the science of war or in any other department and that is that the profession does not emoble the man, but the man ennobles the profession. Behind the soldier is the man. Character, young gentlemen, is everything. Without it your education on thing—without it your contry will be disappointed in you. Go forth into life, then, firmly resolved to be true not only to yourselves, not only to the flag of your country, not only to the insultinent of the land, not only to the Union, which our lathers established and which the blood of our countrymen has comented, but to the principles of honor, of rectitude, of temperance, of virtue, which have always characterize such a soldier in the luture.

As Mr. McCrary took his seat he was applauded, the and played "Hail Columbia," and Major General

As Mr. McCrary took his seat he was applauded, the band played "Hall Columbia," and Major General Sobofold rose and said:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS—The agreeable daty now devolves upon me of delivering to you the diplemas which the Academic Board have awarded as graduates of the Military Academy. These diplomas you have fairly won by your ability, your industry and your obedience to discipline. You reserve them, not as invors from anybody, but as the just and lawful reward of homest and persistent effort. You have merited and are about to receive the highest honors attainable by young men in our country. You have won these honors by hard work and patient endurance, and are thus prepared to prize them highly. Unless thus fairly won, honors, like riches, are of little value. As you learn with assumping years to more fully appreciate the value in life of the babits you have here acquired of self-reliance, long sustained effort, obedience to discipline and respect for lawful authority—a value greater oven than that of the send more highly prize the just reward you are to-day found worthy to receive. You are now propared to enter upon an honorable career in the great arena of the world.

The West Point diploma has ever been a passport to public respect and to the confidence mply corresponding responsibilities. The hener of West Point and that of the army are now in your keeping, and your country is entitled to the best services—intellectual, moral and physical—which it may be in your power to reader. That you may render such services abservices to the public westare. Study carefully the history, institutions and laws of your country, that you may be able to see and to decond what is lawful and the defined what is lawful and

power to render. That you may feature and make her forces and not all to pursue your scientific studies, that you may know the laws of mature and make her forces aubservient to the public weitare. Study carefully the history, inattitutions and laws of your country, that you may be able to see and to decod what he lawful and right in overy emergency. Study not only the details of your profession, but the highest principles of the art of war. You may one day be called to the highest responsibility. And, above all things, be governed by those great moral principles which have been the guide of great and good men in all ages and in all countries. Without such guide the greatest geniue can do only evil to mankind.

We take leave of you, gentlemen, het only with hope, but with full contidence that you will acquit yourselves well in the honorable course now before you. We give you our parental blessing, with fervont wishes for your prosperity, happiness and honor.

Arriver orks.

You have to regret the absonce of one of your members who has been prevented by extreme illness from pursuing the studies of the last year, but I am glad to say that Mr. Barnett has so far recovered that he will be able to return to the Academy and take his place in the next class. Another member of the class has been called away by the death of his lather, but no had passed his examination and will graduate with you. His diploma will be sent to him. With the single exception mentioned I have the satisfaction of informing you that you graduate with the ranks of your class unbroken. One of your number, under temptation which has sometimes proved too great for even much coller soldiers, committed a breach of inscipling, for which has was suspended. The Honorable Secretary of War has been kindly pleased to refer the pensity, so that your change and the pensity pour secondary table, and each was handed his diploma by General Schoffied.

diploma by General Schollerd. THE GRADUATES.		
	The second second	State-
Name 1—William M. Black 2—Waiter L. Fisk 3—Solomon W. Roessler. 4—Thomas C. Patterson 5—Albert Todd 6—William R. Gordon 7—Howard A. Springett. 8—William N. Galbraith. 9—Solon F. Massey 10—John J. Haden 11—Charles G. Wordward 12—Adam Slaker	Jorn In	Appointe
1_William M. Rlack	Pa	Pa
2_Walter I. Fisk	Dil	lowa
3-Solomon W. Roessler	III	III.
4-Thomas C. Patterson	Pa	Obio.
5-Albert Todd	R I	Kansas.
6-William R. Gordon	Onto	····Pa.
7-Howard A. Springett	Pm.	Pa.
9-Soion F. Massey	N. Y	Onto.
10-John J. Haden	Mo	Texas
11-Charles G. Wordward	Md	Md.
12-Adam Slaker		
13-John V. White	MIBS	··· ALIBE
14 Prederick Marsh	Wales	lown
16 Francis P. Blair, Jr.	Mo	M o.
17-James C. Shofaer	Tena	Tenn.
18-Fred. W. Foster	Pa	N. Y.
19-Theophilus Parker	N. C	N. C.
20-Edward H. Plummer	Md	Md.
21-Modad C. Martin	Ohio	Ohio
23 Charles R Gatewood	Va	Va
24-Jacob G. Galoraith	Minn	Pa.
25-Cunisffe H. Murray	S. C	N. Y.
26-Richard H. Wilson	M:cu	Mich.
12—Adam Slaker 13—John V. White 14—Frederick Marsh 15—David Price, Jr. 16—Francis P. Blair, Jr. 17—James C. Shofner 18—Fred. W. Poster 18—Fred. W. Poster 12—Meophilus Parker 20—Edward H. Piummer 21—Medad C. Martin 22—Augustus P. Blacksom 23—Charles B. Gatewood 24—Jacob G. Galbraith 26—Richard H. Wilson 27—Calvin Esterly 28—Eaward Chynometh 29—Francis J. Patten 30—John H. Philorick 31—Heury J. Goldman 12—Wilber E. Wilder 33—Monore P. Thorington 34—James V. S. Paddock 35—Guris B. Hoppin 36—James D. Mann 37—Robert R. Stevens 38—Honry Kirby 39—Thomas H. Barry 40—John F. Guilfoyle 41—William C. Brown 42—William F. Wood 43—Robert E. Saford 44—Charles J. Crane 44—Garles J. Crane 45—Gorge W. Baxter 45—Charles A. Bradley 50—Henry O. Fipper 51—John J. Brereton 53—Robert F. Emmett 64—Ben I. Butter 55—John McMartin	Ohio	Kansus.
28-Edward Chynometh		W 18.
30 John H Philbrick	Me	Mo
31-Heury J. Goldman	German	y. N. Y.
12-Wilber E. Wilder	Mich	Mich.
33-Monroe P. Thorington	lowa	lowa.
34James V. S. Paddock		
30 James D. Mann.	Ind	ind.
37-Robert H. Stevens	Texas.	Miss
38-Henry Kirby	N. C	N. C.
39-Thomas H. Barry	N. Y	N. Y.
40-John F. Guilfoyle	Md	At Large
41-William C. Brown	MIBE	Minn.
At Pobert F Sufford	Ohio	Ohio
44-Charles J. Grane	M 188	Texas.
45-Harry F. Hammond	Cal	Idano.
46-John Bigelow, Jr	N. Y	N. Y.
47-Ammen A. Augur	Mich	Mich.
48-George W. Baxter		lenn.
50Henry O. Funner		Ga.
51-John J. Brereton	N. J	N. J.
53-Robert F. Emmett	N. Y	At large.
04-Ben. I. Butter	Mass	M ASS.
55 John McMartin	N. Y	N. Y.
A7 Namual P Wayman	····· Tenn	lenn.
53—Robert F. Emmett. 54—Ben. I. Butter 55—John McMartin. 55—Robert D. Read. Jr. 57—Samuel P. Wayman. 55—Edwin F. Glenn. 59—Stephen G. Mills. 60—George M. Chase. 61—Millard F. Eggleston. 62—William H. Isaidwin. 63—John Baxter, Jr. 64—Hober M. Creel. 65—James B. Jackson. 66—Alexander M. Patch. 67—George R. Hunter. 68—Daniel A. Frederick.	N. G.	N. C
59-Stephen C. Mills	N. Y	
60-George M. Chase	Wis	Мо.
61-Millard F. Eggleston	lud	lnd.
62-William H. Baidwin	Pa	Pa.
64 Hoper W Cool	N. J	Wo.
65-James B. Jackson	K.Y	At large
66-Alexander M. Patch	Pa	Pa.
67-George R. Hunter	Onto	At large.
68-Daniel A. Frederick	Ga	Ga.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY. MOVEMENTS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS-

RESIGNATION. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ANNAPOMS, June 14, 1877.
The Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy inspected to-day the midshipmen's old quarters and the battery and heard suggestions from Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, Superintendent of the Academy. This afternoon the Board visited the naval experimental battery or the north side of the Severs.

Cadet Mushipmen A. P. Cook, of Illinois, has restrand.

PRESIDENT HAYES' TOUR.

PROGRAMME FOR THE RECEPTION IN BOSTON A GREAT POPULAR DEMONSTRATION ANTICI-

The indications are that the reception of President Hayes in this city will be a great popular demonstra tion, and fully equal to those which have hitherto welomed the Chief Executive of the nation to Boston. The President is expected to arrive in this city early on the morning of the 26th, and it appears probable the entire militia of the State will tender their services

He will be escorted through some of the principal streets of the city to the Hotel Brunswick, where he will dine with Governor Rice. On the day following where his son will graduate from the law school

It is intimated that a grand public reception will be tendered the President, either at the Tabernacio Fancuil Hall, on the afternoon of the 26th.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE IN NEWPORT AND PROVI-DENCE-PROGRAMME OF CEREMONIES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWFORT, June 14, 1877.

Arrangements are completed for President Hayesdence at four o'clock in the atternoon of the 29th inst. guests passes through the barbor sautes will be given from Fort Adams torpedo station and Long wharf. The torpede salute will present a magnificent spectacle, torpedoes being planted in the harbor,

RECEPTION OF THE PARTY. The steamer will land at Commercial wharf, and under military escort the guests of the State will be driven to the residence of His Excellency Governor Van Zandt, on Pelham street. After a drive to Belle vue avenue and other interesting localities the Presiwill be entertained by Governor Van Zandt at his residence. At eight o'clock the party will proceed to Long Wharf and take the steamer Providence, of the Fall River line, for New York.

The programme is as good as can be expected, but it is unfortunate that the President's visit will be necessarily so brief.

AT PROVIDENCE.

At PROVIDENCE.

The President will arrive in Providence from Boston at about half-past nine o'clock on the 28th. A legislative committee will receive him at Mansfield, Mass, on a special train. The party will be escorted by the Veteran Association, under command of General Burnside, to a private residence which has been rented for the occasion and which is located in the most fashionable section of the city, where Governor Van Zandt and his personal staff will welcome the guests. As the train passes through Pawtocket, and upon its arrival also, salutes will be fired. The entire State militia will parade in the morning through the principal streets and will be reviewed at the Dextor Training Ground by the President.

At eleven o'clock the party will be driven to the steamer chartered for the occasion for an excursion to Rocky Point. A collation will be served on board the boat, and upon the arrival at her destination the party will become guests of the Army Veteran Association, whose reunion exercises of the week will there culminate in a genuine Rhode Island clambake and other social festivities. At three o'clock the steamer will return to Providence.

turn to Providence.

PUBLIC LEVEZ.

The same evening at eight o'clock there will be a public levee at the headquarters of the President, at the State mansion. There will be music, and the house and grounds will be brilliantly illuminated. Until ten o'clock an opportunity will be given to all who desire to pay their respects to the President. At Rocky Point it is estimated that there will be thirty thousand Rhode Islanders to do honor to the Chief Executive of the nation.

HAYES AND EVARTS.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION INDOBSED BY THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening and was unusually well attended. Ten new members were elected, and, after the usual brief remarks, proposed the following resolutions, which were seconded by the Hon. C. I. Merriam, of

which were seconded by the Hon. C. I. Merrum, of Clinton Grove, N. Y., and unanimously adopted:—
Whereas the Union League Club a little over one year age expressed slews as to the true line of policy to be pursued by the republican party, which were in substance afterward incorperated into the national platform, and subsequently realized by the republican candidate for the Presidency in his lesser of acceptance, and whereas President Hoyes during the lew months of his administration has shown the disposition and the courage to fulfil the pledges he made both in his lotter of acceptance and in his inaugural address; therefore States; to secure the speedy resteration of specie payments in the speedy resteration of specie payments and the species of the white payments are species as the species of the white payments are species restoration of the Union the great work assigned to the reputican party in such manner that it will command by deserving the confidence of the country for a long period to come.

Resolved, That while we regard the Cabinet of President Hayes as singularly free from objectionable criticism, and as containing statesmen of the most eminent ability, we recognize especially the brilliant talents, the great learning, the broad statesmanship, the unblemished character and the distinguished public services of one of his associates, the Hon, William M. Evarta, whose position in the administration adda greatly to our confidence in its honorable and enduring success.

sble and enduring success.

Considerable enthusiasm was displayed by the members during the reading of the resolutions, and the names of President Hayes and William M. Evarts were applicated whenever mentioned. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were noticed Mr. John Jay, Elitot C. Cowdin, Judge Noah Davis, Salem H. Wales, Jackson S. Schultz, David F. Appleton, Whitelaw Reid and Isane Sherman. The club house was thronged throughout the evening with visitors, and the gathering was spoken of as being one of the largest for many months.

"BULLOCK, OF GEORGIA."

THE ALLEGED CORRUPT BECONSTRUCTION GOV-ERNOR UNABLE TO PROCURE A TRIAL-CHAFING UNDER DELAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ATLANTA, Ga., June 14, 1877.

About one mouth ago ex-Governor Refus R. Bullock,
Georgia's reconstruction Governor, who left the State during reconstruction through lear, as alleged, of mattreatment on political grounds, was arrested and broughs back from Albion, N. X. last fall by an agent of the State of Georgia on the charge of cheat. ing and swindling. Several capitalists of Atlanta met him at the deput and made his bond, as it was impossible for his trial to be arranged at that time. He returned to New York on May 27 last. He was notified by telegram that the cases against him would be called on June 4. He at once came to Georgia.

ame to Georgia.

NOT HEADY.

Owing to the death of the Judge the cases were not Owing to the death of the Judge the cases were not called until this week. Senator Ben Hill and General Garrell appeared for the defence, Attorney General Kly and others for the State. Mr. Hill announced that they were ready for trial on behalf of his client. The Attorney General then striced that he was not ready, owing to other engagements. Ex-Governor Buffock's counsel then pressed the Attorney Ganeral to name an early day on which he would be ready. The Judge closed discussion by announcing that the civil docaet would occupy the Court until some time in August. Buffock's counsel then stated that their cases would not consume two days, and reciting that their cases would not consume two days, and reciting that their client had twice come from New York for trial, begged that a day be set for trial.

EXEA AWRITTEN BUSKAND REFUSED.

This being refused, they then asked to be allowed to enter a written demand for trial upon the minutes. The Judge refused this, but this ily consented to hear argument upon the request on Wednesday. On Wednesday last the Attorney General asked that argument be postponed indefinitely, as he was obliged to leave the city. The argument was postponed, and thus the famous cases are probably put off until August.

Ex-Governor Bullock complains at not being accommodated with a trial, and says be intends to remain here and press matters in every possible way. The discussion has excited a great deal of comment.

GEORGIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVEN-TION.

The constitutional convention is certainly called by a majority of from 15,300 to 20,000. A great many whites voted against it. General Robert Toombs is elected to the convention, and will be a lending member.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

HALIPAX, June 14, 1877. All persons connected with the Fishery Commission are now in the city. The first meeting will take place to-morrow. The Commissioners have decided to hold their deliberations with closed doors; reporters

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1877. FALSE REPORT ABOUT A BLAINE ORGAN AND WHAT GAVE BISE TO IT.

The fact that several mortgages made by the of the National Republican were recorded yesterday— among them one to William E. Chandler to secure the latter in the sum of \$20,000 -gave rise to a report to day that the control of the concern had passed into the hands of Mr. Chaudler, by whom the paper was to be converted into an organ of Senator Blaine. report is denied on authority to-night, and the explanation is given that the mortgages, in which are concerned ex-Secretary Robeson as well as Mr. Chandler, were made in the course of an ordinary

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1877. THE SALE OF FOUR PER CENT BONDS-OFFICIAL

PROSPECTUS OF THE SYNDICATE. The following is the official prospectua issued by the Syndicate in accordance with their contract of the 9th of June with the Treasury Department for the sale of

of June with the Treasury Department for the sale of the United States bonds:—
Under authority of a contract with the Secretary of the Treasury the undersigned hereby give notice that from this date and until July 16, at three P. M., they will receive subscriptions for the four per cent funded loan of the United States in denominations as stated boios, at par and accrued interest in gold coin.
The bonds are redeemable after thirty years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable quarterly, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from texation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

quarterly, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

The interest on the registered stock will be paid by check issued by the Treasurer of the United States to the order of the holder and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation properly indorsed at the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

The subscriptions will be for coupon bonds of \$50 and \$150 and *epistered* stock in the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000.

The bonds, both coupon and registered, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877.

Forms of application will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco and by the national banks and bankers generally.

The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and for registered stock the full name and post office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable. Two per cent of the purchase money must accompany the subscription. The remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchase, either at the time of subscription or at any time prior to October 16, 1877, with interest added at four per cent to date of payment. The payments may be made in gold coin to the Treasurer at Healtimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and St. Louis, and also to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco with exchange on New York and to either of the undersigned. To promote the convenience of subscribers the undersigned will also receive in liou of coin United States notes or drafts on New York at their coin value on the day of receipt in the city of New York.

BREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New York.

BREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New York.

BUREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

YORK.
DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

THE ISSUE OF ONE AND TWO DOLLAR GREEN-BACKS-AN EFFORT TO BRING SILVER INTO CIRCULATION.

The issue of one and two dollar greenbacks was disontinued at the Treasury in this city mainly to induce banks and individuals to take and put in circu lation silver coin. Silver is now going out of the the full greenback fund of \$10,000,000 authorized by law is so well assured, that the Treasurer will and twos in moderate amounts. It is impoou account of the smallness of the appropriation for transporting government funds, to supply assistant treasurers with notes for exchange, and local inconvenience arising from the leck of small notes must be labt to the comparatively small amount appropriated. A notice has been posted at one of the Treasury here as follows:-

"The issue of ones and twos is discontinued." It is very well understood here, as a prominent offiper of the Treasury to-day said, that "the notice only applied to that window and not to the United States of COMMISSIONER SMITH'S TOUR OF INSPECTION

CURTAILED.

graphs from Minnesota that he has postponed the com-pletion of his tour of inspection and started back to Washington, where he expects to arrive by Monday next.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

MARRIAGE OF CHIEF JUSTICE BEASLEY'S SON AT TRENTON, N. J. -THE USBERS, GROOMS-MEN AND BRIDESMAIDS-A DISTINGUISHED

COMPANY AT THE CHURCH. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE REBALD,)

TRENTON, N. J., June 14, 1877.
There was a fashionable marriage at St. Michael's Episcopal Church here to-day. Mercer, son of Chief Justice Beasley, was united in the bonds of wedlock to Mary, third daughter of General Robert F. Stockton. Rev. Dr. Fred. W. Beasley, Torrondale, Pa., brother of the Chief Justice, officiated. The ushers were Messra. Rutherford Coleman, James Townsend, Richard Stockton R Wayne Parker, E. Smith and Morris Darrance.

Rutherford Coleman, James Townsend, Richard Stockton, R. Wayne Parker, E. Smith and Morris Darrance. The bridesmaids were Misses Anna M. Stockton, Mary Stevens, Virginia Beasley, Carric Coxe, Julia Stockton and Louisa Green. The groomsmen were Dr. W. H. Coleman, W. L. Dayton, Samuel Gummere, Chaucey Beasley, Chiford B. Rossell and James B. Vredenburg.

The Bride AND HER ADMIRERS.

The bride was dressed in white satin, wearing three orange blossoms in her hair, and she also wore a set of diamond carrings, a gift from the bridegroom. The church was filled to repletion. Among those present were Chief Justice Beasley, Senator J. F. Mol'herson, General Mut, lady and daughter; Judges Scudder, Reed and Van Syckel, of the Supreme Court; Alfred L. Dennis and lady, Newark; John F. Jackson and lady, F. Wotcott Jackson and lady, Richard T. Jenkins, of Camden; Bishop Scarborough, Drs. J. B. Coleman, Rodine and Pullips; Courtlandt Parker and lady and E. T. Green and lady.

After the ceremony the party proceeded, to the residence of Geneal Stockton, where a collation was served. The presents were numerous and costly. Professor C. M. Hattersley played on the organ the "Wedding March" and selections from "Lohengrin," Mendelssohn, "Il Frovatore," Scotch airs, &c.

ACCIDENT TO THE DEAN RICHMOND.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.) SING SING DEPOT. N. Y., June 14, 1877.

The steamer Dean Richmond, on her trip up the river this evening, broke her shatt when she was opposite Sing Sing. The officers report no loss of life, Most of the passengers were safely transferred to the

A FAST TRAIN WRECKED.

FIENDISH PLOT FOR MURDER AND PILLAGE. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14, 1877.
The fast train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St.
Louis Railrond, due here late last night, was wrecked

short distance east of this city by a switch being partly changed and a cross-tie wedged between the rails. The engine, baggage, expre-s and mail cars were thrown from the track and badly damaged, but the passenger coaches and seeping cars did fiot leave the track. Earnest B. Coic, post it clerk, was the only person seriously hard, but a number received slight injuries. Every effort will be made to discover the perpetrators of the outrage and bring them to justice. TRAIN WRECKERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

The preliminary examination of the four men who are charged with attempting to wreck a train on the

St. Louis and Sau Francisco Railroad for purposes of plunder, near Wood End Station, a few nights ago, was concasted yesterday. All the prisoners were com-mitted to the Springfield Jail to swat the action of the Grand Jury. Bail was rejused. They will, no doubt, be indicated for murder in the first degree and have a HONEST RECOGNITION.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

The Graphic comes out in & fair and honest manner and says that the NEW YORK HERALD spends more money for war news than all the other journals in New York. It does, for a tact, and people out this way notice IL too.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Hundredth Anniversary of the Adoption of the National Emblem.

CEREMONIES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Flag of Fort McHenry in the Old South Church.

ARMSTEAD'S INCENTIVE----KEY'S

Reminiscences of the Times that Tried Men's Souls.

ADDRESSES. MUSIC, PATRIOTISM.

The largest and most brilliant assemblage that has athered within the walls of the Academy of Music congregated there last evening under the auspices of Teachers' Association of the City of New York. The occasion was the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the adopthe American flag. The house was crowded in every part, the chief portion being the lady school teachers in the public schools of the city. tions, a colossal bust of Washington being placed he centre of the stage near the footlights, and all flanked by stacked muskets of the revolutionary period, with some curious relics in the shape of drums hat had rattled the music of liberty and victory from Bunker Hill to Yorktown.

Among the prominent gentlemen present connected rith the educational system of the city were President Wood, of the Board of Education; Comm Isaac Bell and Herring; Trustees Wright, Brennan, Dennison and Knapp; Inspectors Agnew and Spear. Judge Timothy J. Campbell represented the judiciar of the city. Several distinguished State officials who had engaged to be present were conspicuous by their

The president of the Teacher's Association R. D. L. Southerland, briefly introduced their friend under all circumstances, Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance, as presiding officer, who, in taking the chair, said:-REMARKS OF MR. VANCE.

After a general review of the value of education, he aid it was especially on the members of the noble corps of teachers that depended the sacred duty of awakening the first light in the minds of those in trusted to their care. It was to them that parents look for the realization of their proudes "Honor then to you," speaker, "who so successfully devote your lives to the training and drilling of these minds for the rough battle of life which lies before American youth. Honor also to the administration under wh lightened care the system of public education has not only of the people of our own land, bu also of those who came here during our Centennial year, from far and wide, with the special mission o inquiring into its merits. It was there they had the opportunity to learn the true cause of the American flug being the emblem of liberty and the true sense in which our people understand the often quoted words

The musical and other parts of the entertainment then commenced, Major D. L. Downing, with his Ninth regiment band, being master of the ceremonies. Augusta 1. Dargon recited Drake's famous poem, "The American Fing" and in response to a recall give a scene from "London Assurance." Jules G. Lumbard exercised his powerful voice in singing the "Star

exercised his powerful voice in singing the "Star Spangled Banner," the entire immense audience joining in the chorus of the last verse.

ADDRESS OF CHARLES R. SHAW, ESQ.

Mr. Shaw expatiated upon what the fire symbolized, and reviewed our system of school instruction. He referred to the danger of our school system failing a spoil among the prizes of pointical partisanship. It will be a sad day when this occurs. Our municipal public schools, he said, are no longer the Cinderellas of the humble nreside of the early days. The increase of wealth and refinement, the ability of parents to spare their children from heiping toil at home, the demands for their higher culture, and place beside the more haughly daughters of society. This grand demonstration here to night attests her power in this city, where her attendants number over two thousand teachers, and the expenses of her extensive establishments reber over two thousand teachers, and the expenses of her extensive establishments require an annual revenue of over \$3,000,000. The contemplation of the school system lating under the craft of politicians is startling. But it is the crowning danger of the day and hour in all the municipal government of the Mate. The speaker advocated the adoption of a constitutional amendment that will effectually divorce our public schools from local municipal politics.

adoption of a constitutional amendment that will electually divorce our public schools from local municipal politics.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PLAG.

Various as are the stories of its origin, the one true lact is that it originated like light itself, from the word commanding its appearance. On the 14th day of June, 1877, the Continental Congress chacted in the statute book of our liberties "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation," and it was so. There was no antecedent device, the sacred symbol was born out of the law itself, unsullied by any stain of lineage, not adopted by it, it arose in its beautiful embodiment as an aureo. a from the statute book—lorming and floating above it in an embodied radiance "soch as cuaning limners point around the brow of saint or marry noary," from the book containing the Declaration of Independence. And we venerate it, said the speaker in conclusion; with passionate love gaze upon it with swelling pride, because it means all that Declaration meant; b-cause it means to us as a people liberty and union now and forever—one and inseparable, and because it means a new destiny for man on earth under the protection of its benignant stars.

A selection from Wagner's "Flying Duich man" was given by Ilowing's Ninth Regiment Band, followed by "sheridan's Ride," in heu of the divorce scene from "Henry VIII." by Augusta L. Dargon; a graud fantasia on the cornet by John flammond.

LETTEES FROM ABSENTEES.

Letters from gobilergen kine had been invited, ex-

fantasia on the cornet by John Hammond,
LETTERS REON ANSAYTERS.

Letters from gentlemen who had been invited, expressing thoir regret at their inability to attend, were read. Among them were letters from the Pressient's private secretary, Secretary of State Evarts, State Senators Woodin and Morrissey and Neil Gilmour, Superintendent of the State Board of Education. A few of these are given below:—

tew of these are given below:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON. June 11 [2677.]

DEAR Sim-I am directed by the Frenient to acknowledge the receipt of your very kine invitation to be present on the occasion of the meeting of the machiner by York, public schools on the 14th inst, and to say in reply that while he thanks you for your countresy, he regimes in invitation engagements.

Very truly yours.

B. D. L. SUTHERIAND. &c. W. K. REALERS, Secretary. is inshifty to accept, owing cry truly yours, B. D. L. SUTHERLAND, &c.

Very truly yours,

B. D. L. SUTHERLAND, &C.

LETTER FRON SECRETARY EVALUES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WY DEAR SIR-I have had the bonne to receive your kind invitation in behalf of the teachers in the New York public schools to attend their exhibition at the Academy of Moster in New York and the Contennial anniversary of the adoption of the American Bag. It would give me great pleasure of the American Bag. It would give me great pleasure which you have invited interesting recession to which you have invited the terms of the most of the most allow the transfer of the american Bag. It would give me great pleasure which you have invited the engagements here will not allow not to leave Washington for that purpose. The cordial teams in which you express the opinions and feelings of this great body of enlightened men and women of the noble profession of teachers toward my own personal and public career are extremely gratifying to me, and I should be glad to think they were at all deserved. Please conveying thanks and regrests to the Teachers' Association, and believe me, my dear six very truly your obedient servant.

B. D. Ja. SUTHERLAND, Esq., President.

ERTTER FROM SENATOR MORRISSEY.

Senator Morrissey attack that sickness in his farmily provented his presence, and continued, after referring to his efficial course in regard to education:

While I have the consciousness of only being actuated therein by the promutage of my day as a orbite recent

while I have the consciousness of only being actuated therein by the promptings of my duty as a public servant, I yet lake advantage of this opportunity to assure you that I shall always exert whatever influence I may possess to maintain the public schools in position free from local political influence. Free schools will prove the best preservatives of a free government and best promote the weiter of a free government and best promote the weiter of a free government and best promote the weiter of a free people, and will thus insure to the greatest extent to the group of that emblem of our country's readom consecrated to the holy dates a century ago, Very respectfully yours.

The avertices countries with Index.

fully yours.

The exercises concluded with Jules G. Lumbard singing "The Extle" and Downing's Band playing Downing's Grand March, "America's Centennial."

LECTURE ON THE NATIONAL PLAG BY SCHUYLER HAMILTON REPORE THE NEW YORK HISTORI-The American fing was 100 years old yesterday,

origin and growth of the flag and the history of the land it has covered.

On January 2, 1776, the great Union flag of the colo Britain, embracing the two crosses of St George and St. Andrew, with thirteen stripes, alternate red and white for the field. When this flag was boisted on Prospect Hill the British vessels in the barbor mistook Prospect Hill the British vessels in the barbor mistook it, curiously enough, for a signal of surrender. They thought that it represented two distinct flags—the British Union above the Continental Union of thirteen stripes. This Continental Union flag continued to be used until June 14, 1777, just 100 years ago, whou Congress resolved, "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new conscitation." It will be observed that no form for the presentation of the stars in any particular shape was defined by the resolution, consequently various forms were adopted. Because the circle is the simplest of all figures, and for the reasons following, the lecturer supposed them at first to have been arranged in a circle. Mr. Wendover, of New York, on December 11, 1817, a Representative in Congress, offered a resolution "That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the United States, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise." He stated the incongruity of the flag in general use, and instanced the flue flying over the building in which Congress sat, and that of the Navy Yard, one of which contained nine stripes and the other eighteen—neither of them conformable to law. It had been the custom to add a new stripe for every State admitted into the Union. Mr. Wendover suggested that at the rate the Union was growing, if a stripe was almitted into the Union of April 4, 1818, the number of stripes was limited to threteen, and the stars increased to equal the number of States, one additional star being added for each new State. Thus the flag received its present form.

After a brilliant historical review of the growth of the Union Mr. Hamilton closed with the words of Joseph Rodman Drake:—

Plag of the free heart's hope and home!

Thy vary have lit the width done. it, curiously enough, for a signal of surrender. They

h Rodman Drake;—
Flag of the free heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to valor given;
Thy stars have its the wildin dome
And all thy hues were hore in heaven.
Porever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the fee but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet.
And Freedom's bunner streaming o'erus!

THE FORT M'HENRY FLIG IN THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH -ORATION BY NATHAN APPLETON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Bosros, June 14, 1877. The centennial anniversary of the adoption by the Continental Congress of the Star Spangled Banner as America's emblem and ensign was most generously banner was displayed from all the public buildings. from the shipping in the harbor, and various private buildings were also tastefully ornamented with bunting

and miniature flags.

At noonday a national salute was fired on the Com-mon by order of the State's Executive, and in the evening there was a patriotic demonstration in the his toric Old South Church, which was filled to its utmost capacity by a most distinguished audience.

THE FORT M'HENRY PLAG.

One of the features of this part of the celebration was the exhibition of the original Fort McHenry flag, the identical one which was so gallantly defended by Colonel George Armstead and which furnished the in spiration to Francis Scott Key when he wrote the na tional song of the "Star Spangled Banner." Mayor Prince presided over the exercises of the celebration, and, of course, indulged in the choicest gems of patri otic eloquence when he called the assembly to order.

The exercises were flavored during the evening by vocal and instrumental music of an attractive charac-

The exercises were flavored during the evening by vocal and instrumental music of an attractive character, being concluded by singing Mr. Key's song of "The Flag," by Mrs. Julia Houston West, the audience joining in the chorus. The oration of the occasion, which was at once eloquent and entertaining, was delivered by Mr. Nathau Appleton, of this city.

MR. Appleton, in commencing his address, alluded briefly and eloquently to the accent and patriotic association of the venerable Old South Church, expressing the hope that it might add inspiration to his effort, imagining nothing, he said, which would more lorchly appeal to what we mry have of goouine prids and untarni-ned nationality than the "Star Spanged Banner"—the very one that, waving over Fort McHenry on the night of September 14, 1814, was se galiabily protected by Colonei George Armatead, while as the same time it touched the soul of Francis Scott Kay with this burst of poetic and patriotic lancy which resulted in giving us that glorious poein and song, which will remain in our bears as long as the lag floats before our eyes. This, the orator and, was list theme—the banner and the song combined.

He then entertained the audience with an interesting and graphic description of the ling itself and its history, the historic and original ensign being in the meantime displayed before his hearers. The flag, continued Mr. Appleton, is what is known as a garrison lang, which, as established by army regulations, was thereby six feet fly and twenty feet long by twenty-nine feet wide. The early history of the flag Mr. Appleton furnished by reading a letter to its present owner from Mrs. Caroline T. Purdy, of Baltimore, in which as established by Army for Baltimore, in which as established by Army for Baltimore, in which as established the Army Pinkersgill-and Lassisted hee. My grandmother, Medseck Yeaug, made

mother worked many nights until twelve o'clock to complete it in the given time.

DURING THE FIGHT.

The venerable Mr. M. J. Cohen, of Baltimore, who, some years ago, believed himself to be the only surviving member of Nicholson's Company of Feunbles, which mustered 110 strong on the morning of the bombardment, and was stationed in the "star fort," the centre of the fortress, where this flag was erected on a high mast not far from the bastion, and that he distinctly recollected that one whole bombshell went through it, and that it was torn by several pieces of another. The flag has always remained in the possession of the family of Colonel Armstead, who commanded Port Refleary at the time of the bombardment, and its present owner (Mrs. Appleton) was born in the fort under its folds some years later, when it was noisted in nonor of ner birth. Naturally it is connected with her earliest associations of childhood, and she recollects that it was often taken away and used at ceichrations on the anniversary of September 13 and 14. She remembers distinctly that it advonced the tent in which Lafayette was entertained at Fort McHenry during his visit to the United States in 1824-5, and, added Mr. Appleton, last year the owner has it exhibited in thee naval department of the government buildings at the Centennial.

ARMSTRAD AND RET.

Mr. Appleton here paid and claborate and eloquent

Mr. Appleton ners paid at claborate and eloquent tribute to the two persons most intimately connected with the flag—the here soldier who proposed a and the patriotic Colonel the speaker gave a glowing account of his successful delence of the fort against the flere and memorable bombardment of the British fleet.

"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

feet.

"THE STAN SPANGED BANNEL."

In searching for information to prepare his address Mr. Appleton was rewarded with what seems to be an authentic account of how Mr. Key's patriotic effusion happened to be set to music. The story is supplied by George W. Galiagher, of Glendale, Ohio, who writes thus to Mr. Appleton:—

If you have never heard, the story of adopting the tune of "Anacroon in itessers" to the "Visar Spangied Banner" you can use this in your address. (Mr. F. Durang was an own cousin of minor. "Have you heard Francis Key's peen" said one of our mess, as we hay scattered over the green hills near the Captain's marquee. It was a rode copy, and written in a scrawl which Horace Grosley might have mi taken for his own. He read it aloud once, wiese, three times, until the entire division seemed electrified by its patietic enoquence. At idea seized Fen. Durang. Hanting up a volume of old flute music, which was in some longer a tent. he impatiently whistled matches of tune after tune just as Gey caught his quick eye. One called "Anacreon in Heaven" struck his image and rivered his attention, Note after note fell from his puckered lips units, which along and a shout, he exclaimed:—

"Novs. I've mi rit."

and fitting the tune to the words there rang out for the first time the senge of the "Nar spangied Banner." How the men shouted and clapped, for never was there a wedding of poetry to muste made under such inspiring influences. Getting a tiref furlough the brothers sang it on the stace of the Houting street Phasire some after. It was examit up in the camps and as aga around ode bronness free and we sectioned to our homes we carried to thousands of firestices that song as the most previous relie of the war of 1812.

Mir. Appleton then proceeded in elequent reference to the country's assisted to specify banner, and

Mr. Appleton then proceeded in elequent reference to the country's instory under the starry banner, and again referring to the tattered ensign of Fort McHeury, and:—I would that some sergeant Bates would carry it all over the land, that every person who has lought for it, or even against it, could see it in its simple beauty, and so better understand what it means for us and for the world. Let us all take it with us, in thought, at least, as we travel through these United States, in some such feeling as that expressed by this stanza of General Dix, which I once heard him repeat at a banquet given in his boner at Paris with such modesty that hardly any there knew who was the author:—

Across the wide spread Continent our father's flag we bean Each hill and vale from shore to shore the sacred sign shall And unseen hands snail strengthen ours to hold it high to As we go marching on.

RECOGNITION OF THE DAY IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, June 14, 1877.

lis centenery was appropriately celebrated last night Fings are displayed on the public buildings and in the rooms of the New York Historical Society. Mr. Schuyler Hamilton delivered a lecture on "Our National Flag: Its History in a Century," showing the Stars and Stripes.